THE ART OF THE LINE CHARTED

TRILOGY



UNCHARTED



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UNCHARTED) TRILOGY



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THE ART OF THE UNCHARTED™ TRILOGY

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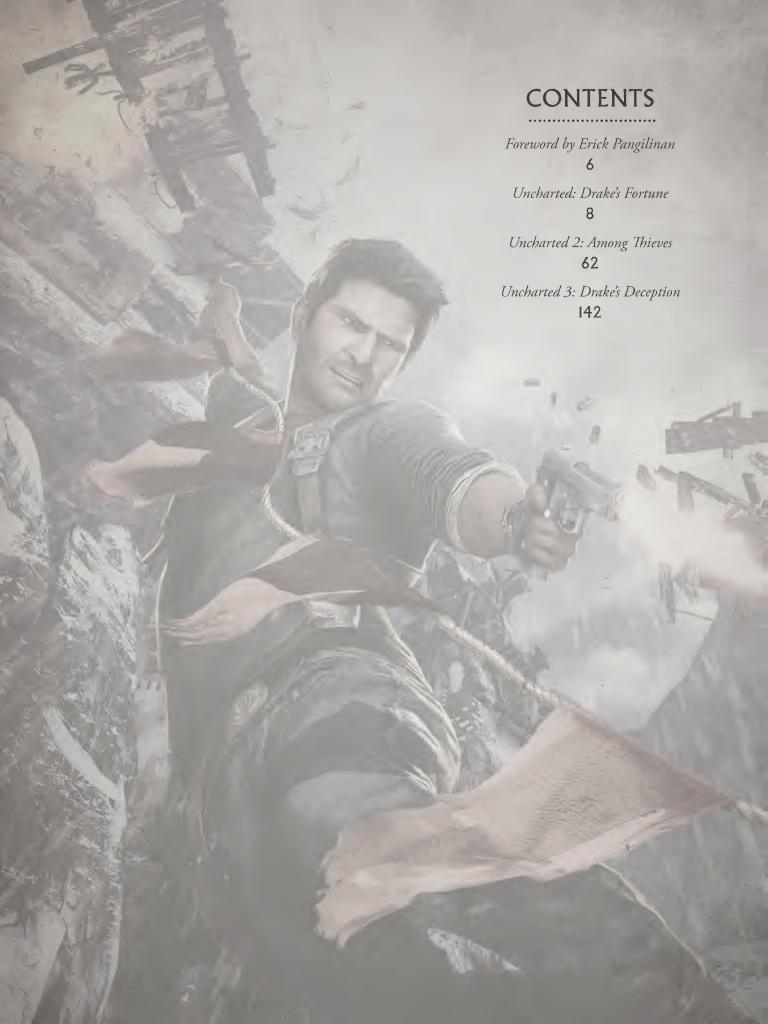
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FOREWORD

During the *Crash Bandicoot* and *Jak and Daxter* years, our art team was assembled to produce largely cartoon-style games. But in 2004, we started working on a new IP for the PlayStation 3, one with a distinctly different, more realistic style.

The transition period between PlayStations 2 and 3 was a challenging time to work at Naughty Dog. The PlayStation 3 hardware came in late, and the spec was dauntingly complex. Meanwhile, our new project found itself in a constant state of flux, as we engaged in endless debate about the direction of the game and the art style. As if wrangling a new system and inventing a new IP weren't hard enough, we also went through a management transition when our original copresidents left the company, creating a vacuum that forced team leaders into new roles. The studio, which was used to a flat hierarchy, strained as the size of the team rapidly grew. We were forced to adopt a slightly more top-down approach yet retain the creative benefits of our traditional flat structure. Like a dark storm brewing on the horizon, these converging factors collectively seemed like a perfect recipe for disaster. As the months wore on, it became clear that *Uncharted: Drake's Fortune* was a project that would define the future of Naughty Dog. Either it would lead our studio to its greatest success or destroy it altogether.

In contrast with our previous projects, the new game had to be realistic, which required new software and pipelines to upgrade the quality of our characters, animation, and environments. We needed a retooled team that could sculpt and rig realistic, high-resolution characters. Our animators, long used to handcrafted cartoon animation, had to shift to a performance-based motion-capture pipeline. This new workflow enabled us to capture more natural interactions between actors and pair their dialogue seamlessly, but radically increased complexity. The shift to naturalistic settings radically increased the density and fidelity of our game world, and our environment team had to adapt to these changes. Levels that on the PlayStation 2 took only a few weeks now took months. Coming off the ambitious *Jak and Daxter* series, the designers doubled down and crafted a game of staggering scope and complexity. That scale, combined with the more complicated technical and graphical requirements of the new platform, caused the team roster to balloon to nearly double its previous size.

Even for a studio used to thriving in creative chaos, production on the first *Uncharted* redefined "challenging." During most of the project, nothing was set in stone, or even clearly defined—story, design, tools, pipeline, or technology. We had to rebuild the engine that ran our games from scratch. Every element was under constant redesign, yet the PlayStation 3 hardware launch was set, and the schedule demanded the team race forward. Team members used to a more organized grind quit on a weekly basis, not just individual contributors, but leads and other people with critical assignments. These setbacks dragged our schedule out by months. Fortunately, enough core senior Naughty Dogs in each department picked up the pieces and powered through. Throughout the struggle, a single-minded determination to ship a first-rate game remained the sole constant.

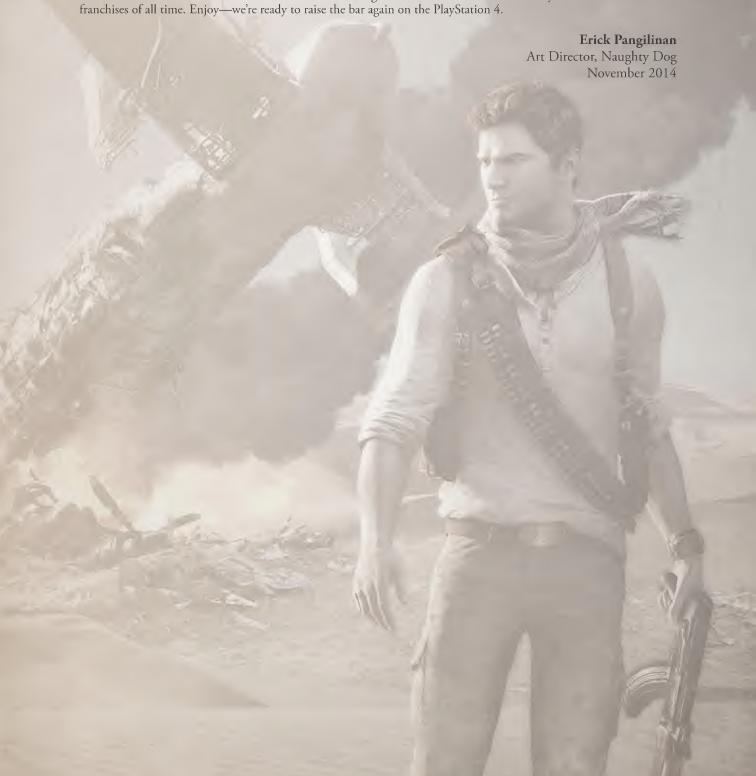
In classic Naughty Dog fashion, the chaos of *Uncharted: Drake's Fortune* was tamed in the end. Its launch served as a huge morale boost. Positive public reception validated our efforts and inspired us to push forward on a sequel, incorporating nearly every great idea that didn't make it into the first game. The second time around, the team structure was more settled, the art and design vision clear, the production pipeline defined, and the tools workable. Now it was possible to handle an even grander scope of work, and the designers took advantage. Improvements were made incrementally in every department and aspect of the game. Programmers pumped up the efficiency of the cell processor, allowing significantly improved graphics. Artists more confident in their process produced substantially better work. Designers, more grounded by having the basics in place, were able to innovate with new scenarios and gameplay mechanics.

These improvements led to *Uncharted 2: Among Thieves* being one of the most successful titles in the history of PlayStation and, arguably, gaming. The game swept awards in almost all categories and earned an aggregate score of 96/100 on Metacritic. Confident in our vision and eager to set the bar higher, we wrapped up the trilogy, releasing *Uncharted 3: Drake's Deception* in 2011, to great commercial and critical success. The art and tech of *Uncharted 3* was an evolutionary refinement of the already groundbreaking *Uncharted 2*. The repeated success of the series opened a flood of new talent into the company. This new blood injected additional ideas, techniques, and improvements into our process.

The Art of the Uncharted Trilogy covers the vast array of environments and characters we developed over the last ten years. Each finalized concept had to be designed, modeled, rigged, textured, and lit by our army of artists and designers. While concept art is not shipped with the final product, it remains a critical part of the production process from beginning to end.

This book focuses on the work of the artists who inspired our team to build the characters and worlds of *Uncharted*. Each section will show the iterations and thought processes that led us to the final design—as well as a few ideas that did not.

Since finishing the trilogy, we have seen the role of concept artists and the place of artists in general grow in relevance throughout the gaming industry. Previously, concept artists provided early inspirational paintings, whereas now they are fully integrated with our production pipeline to the end. Artists from all our disciplines contributed in some way to make the work you see here turn into the games you played, and likely still play, for countless hours. This book is a showcase of all the hard work and artistic vision that went into making *Uncharted* one of the most critically acclaimed and successful franchises of all time. Enjoy—we're ready to raise the bar again on the PlayStation 4.



DRAKE'S FORTUNE



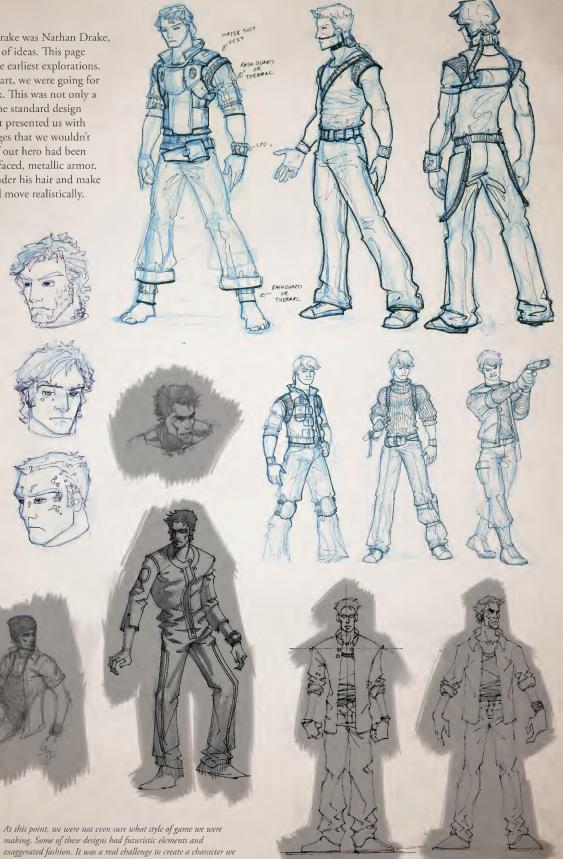
Uncharted: Drake's Fortune

CHARACTER DESIGN

DRAKE

Before Nathan Drake was Nathan Drake, we explored a lot of ideas. This page shows some of the earliest explorations. Right from the start, we were going for an everyman look. This was not only a departure from the standard design perspective, but it presented us with technical challenges that we wouldn't have dealt with if our hero had been wearing hard-surfaced, metallic armor. We needed to render his hair and make his clothes fit and move realistically.

were comfortable with and could build an entire world around.



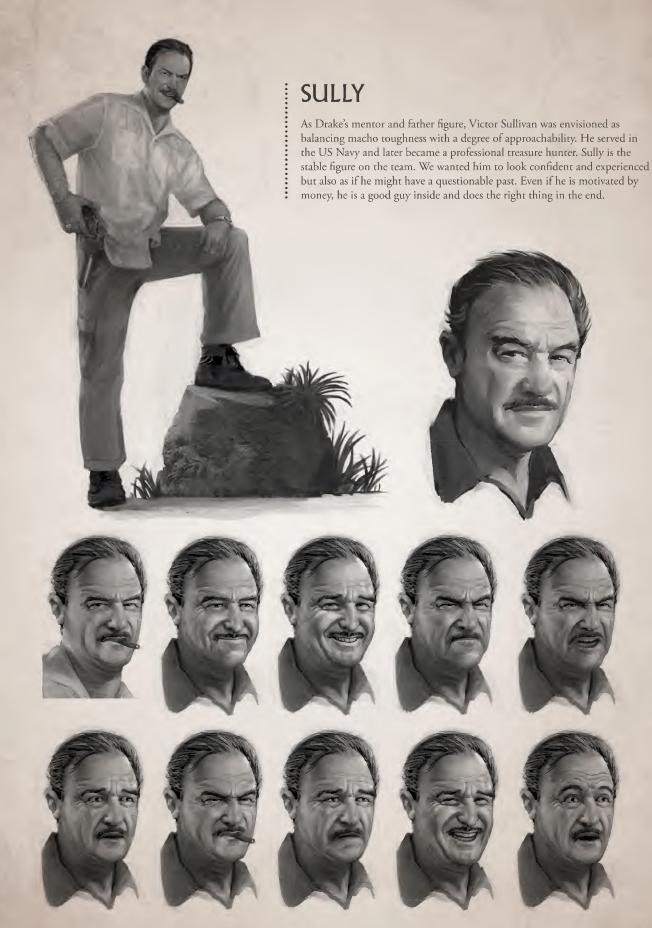


ELENA

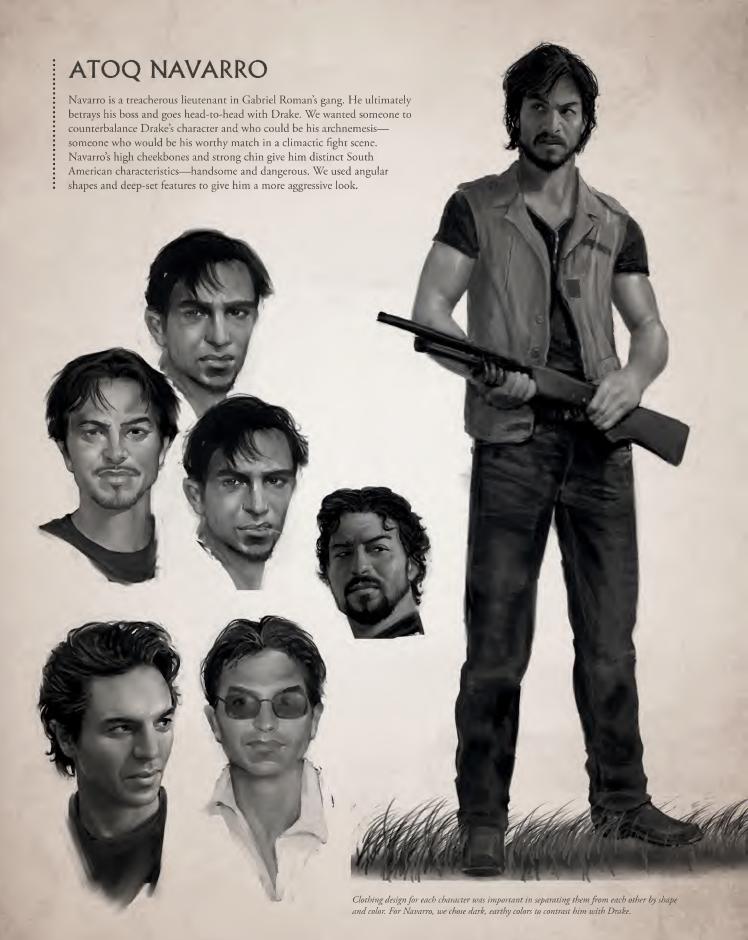
We create a lot of sketches for all of our characters to show the range of their emotions and personality. In Uncharted this helped to define their unique traits and habits, as well as give them the proper voice.

Elena Fisher was to be Drake's love interest, but she also had to be a strong character who could go toe-to-toe with Nate. As a reporter who often works solo, she's learned to handle herself in just about any situation. But even she didn't know what she was in for when her path crossed with Nate's as they used one another to help recover the coffin of Sir Francis Drake, buried at sea off the coast of Panama.

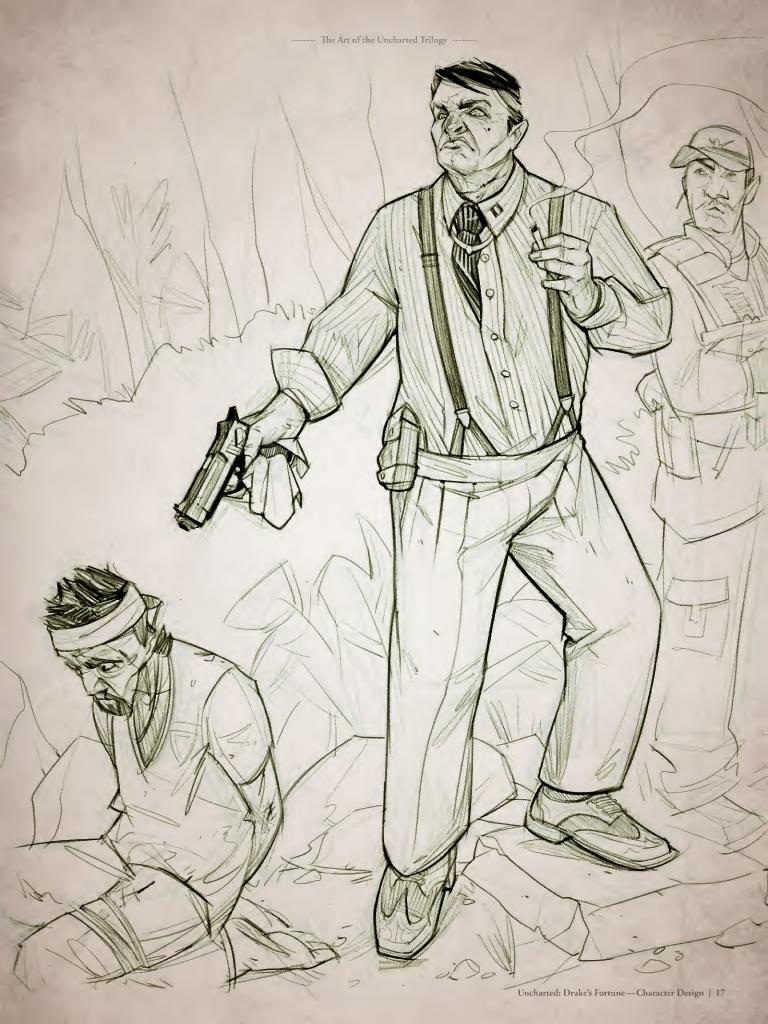




Explorations of Sully's range of emotion. It was critical for us to be able to capture just about any of Sully's expressions with his trademark cigar in his mouth.







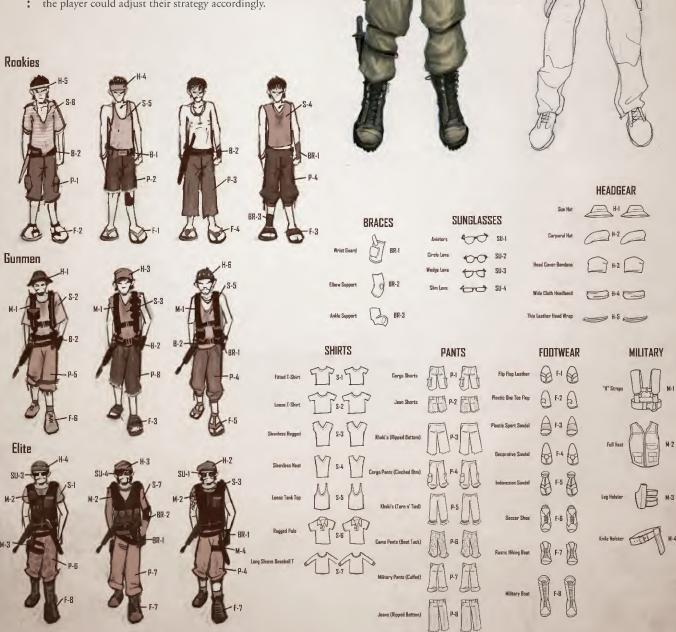




THE PIRATES

We based these mercenaries on actual pirates off the coast of Africa and guerrilla insurgent groups in Southeast Asia. Mostly dressed for the hot weather in tank tops, shorts, and T-shirts, they are meant to look like people who are poorly paid and desperate but heavily armed.

We tried to create a language for each character class of pirates. There is a link between how a character is armored, colored, and bulked up and their durability and the number of shots needed to take them down. Because we adjusted the difficulty level and challenges of these different classes, it was important to be able to visually differentiate them quickly, so the player could adjust their strategy accordingly.





We explored many kinds of merce-naries, with the idea that some of them weren't from the region, so we could vary their weights, heights, and hair and skin colors.

Below: Sketches of pirates looking more like modern city gangsters.





Uncharted: Drake's Fortune

ENVIRONMENTS





This tropical beachfront cottage is one of Sully's secret hideouts. It is featured briefly in the game as the launching point for their adventure.



Probably more elaborate than it should be, the hideout has a bit of an old 1950s tiki vibe, which is consistent with Sully's age and personality.



Ruins

We designed a ruined civilization deep in the Amazon rainforest that held clues regarding the lost city of El Dorado.







We wanted the organic jungle trees We wanted the organic jungle trees and vines to cover the geometric shapes of the runed architecture. Our initial challenge was to create a language for climbing, and having all the horizontal designs engraved on the stone would not help players find a logical climbing ledge. Another problem we needed to tackle was where players could take cover during gunplay.

We decided that Drake can only take cover behind man-made structures, not organic elements like tree trunks and rocks, unless they are logs or dead tree trunks lying on their sides.





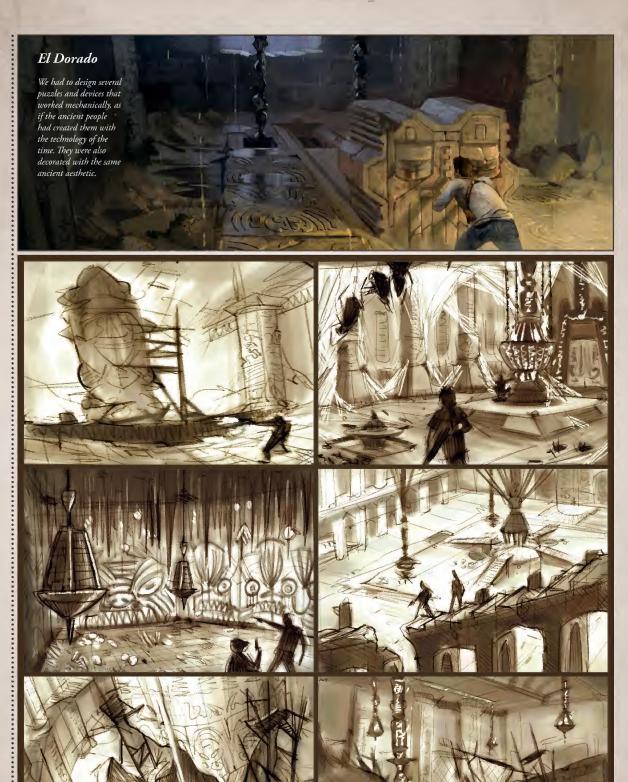








Lighting has always been a problem when exploring caves and underground ruins. We explored several options for lighting, whether from a hole in the ceiling, fire, or flashlight.

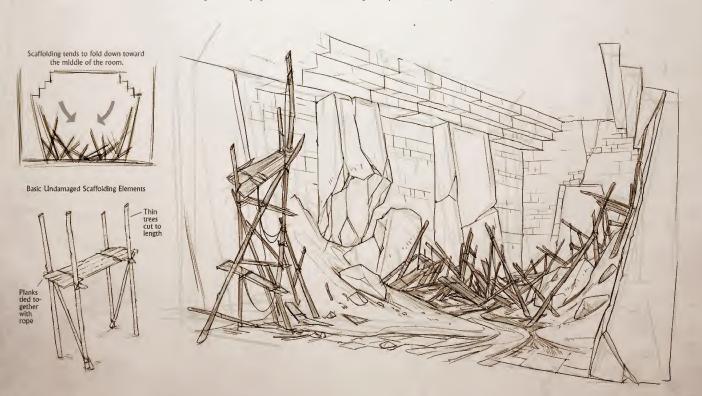


We originally wanted to have a swarm of spiders attack, but eventually that was cut from this level.





We created several designs for totem-like columns and pillars. These were used to stand out and attract attention if we wanted players to interact with them or if we hoped to lead their eyes in a certain direction.









The U-boat

Putting a U-boat in the middle of the jungle was as puzzling for us as it was for the audience. But we needed to create a compelling visual to frame the U-boat by the river. It's a bit fantastical, but we justified its presence by saying that the river at one time had been deeper and the boat had gotten stuck upstream.

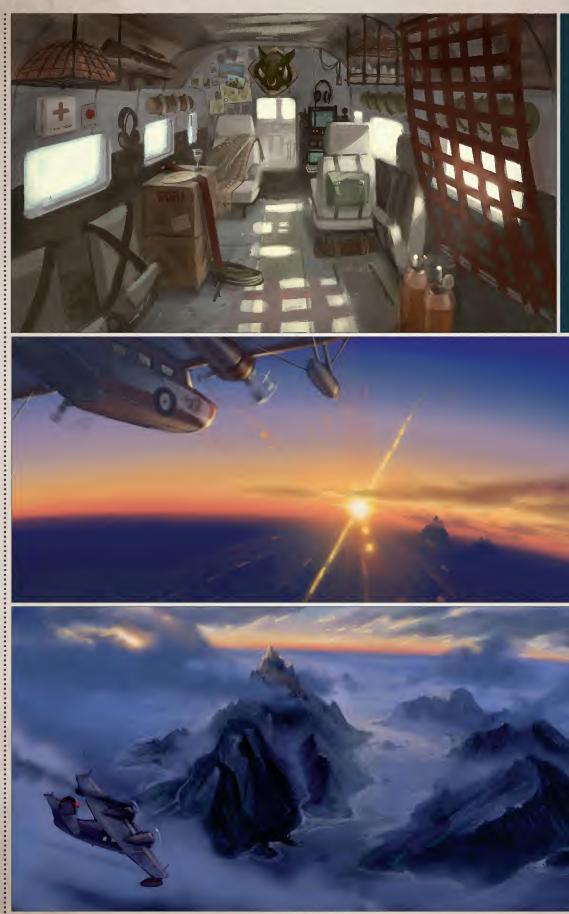




We explored different ways to present the submarine in an epic way. We first thought about simply stranding it on a dry riverbed and then we got crazy, with the sub suspended in the treetops or being held by thick vines. Ultimately, we put it on top of the waterfall on a high cliff side. This rewarded players with magnificent views of the surrounding area after reaching the submarine's top.



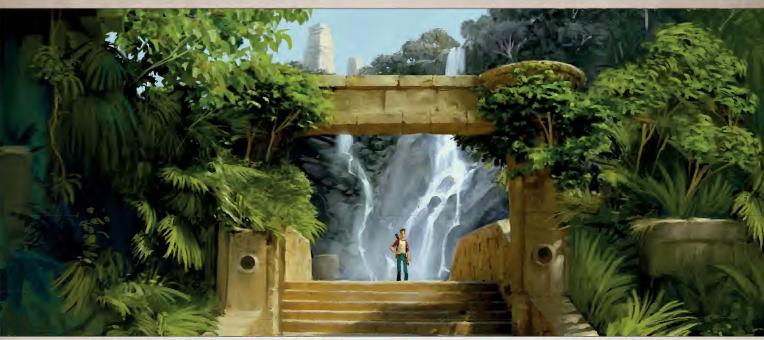




Sully's plane was named Hog Wild, after a level in Crash Bandicoot. It's loosely based on the Grumman G-21 Goose seaplane.





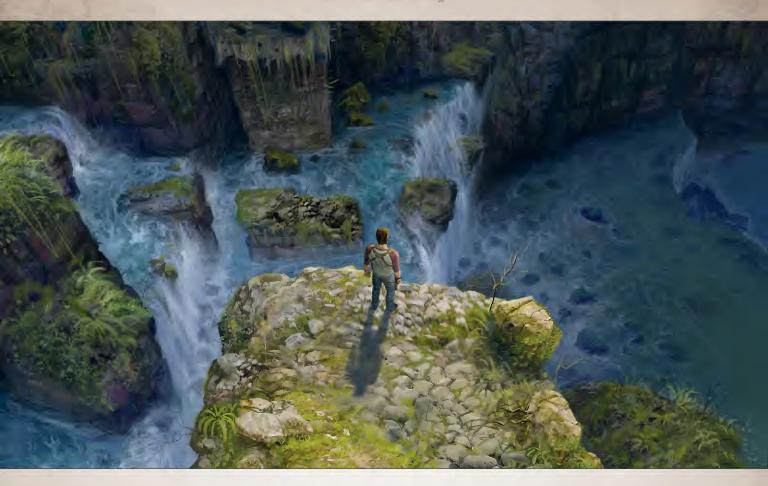


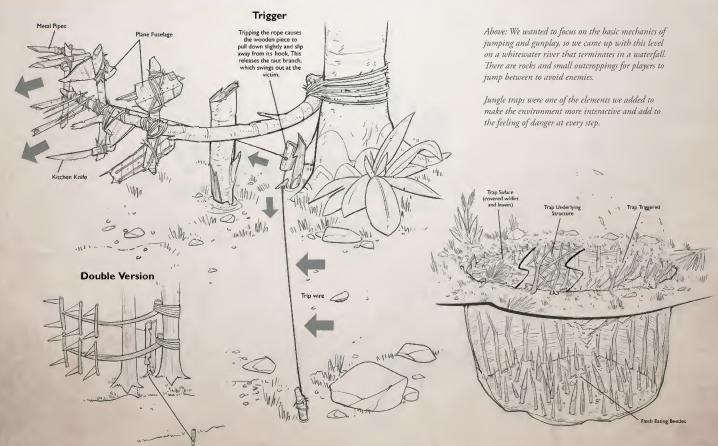




Escondida

We did several studies of jungle landscapes and lost cities. We were inspired by the temples of Angkor Wat in Cambodia the most. We liked the idea of trees. in Cambodia the most. We liked the idea of trees growing on top of ancient building structures and roots snaking down the walls and wrapping around columns. We had to create a wast library of jungle plants and trees of different sizes to populate our jungle levels.







The Fortress

The final design of the fortress was based on a real fort in Puerto Rico called Fort San Felipe del Morro, but the initial concepts looked more like a church. This was probably because the design called for several structures that did not exist in any fort, like a carillon bell tower and tall, thin façades. This required the team to look for design elements that matched the architecture of a church.















We went down this road for a while, but it was interesting to see how we still integrated this look with the jungle overgrowth. We really wanted to combine the Cambodian Angkor Wat—style trees with these Spanish-style structures and explore that look.



The original idea was for Drake to walk up to the fort from the beach. We made several concepts and environments to show the view of the epic fort from a beachfront.

Eventually, we decided to change the architectural style and made it a true fort. We just made the unusual church structures with fort-like construction. For the most part, nobody questioned it. We later designed how the pirates would build around accommodate their military equipment and vehicles.

















These camera angles were directly taken from the designer's block-mesh design. This was the first time we used actual design geometry and drew over it. The technique was very useful for the artists and communicated clearly what we wanted the fort to look like.







The jungle chase sequence required several concepts to show a transition from the fortress to the jungle's many areas. We designed Spanish-style bridges, ruins, and roads by the cliffs off the jagged rocks. We got inspired by the most dangerous roads in the world, like the ones in South America or in China where roads were literally carved from the vertical side of the mountain.



We incorporated more manmade elements to add interesting juxtapositions. For instance, the initial dirt road concept became an ancient cobblestone road that's deteriorating on a cliff side.







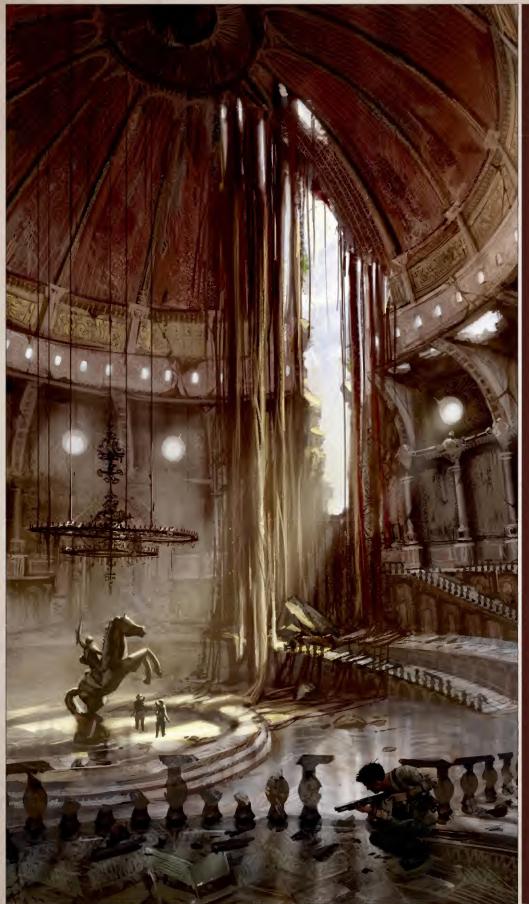


The Drowned City

The Drowned City was originally supposed to be completely underwater. But because of the Jet Ski gameplay and how we wanted the player to get on and off the Jet Ski, we decided to make it partially sunken. We did several designs for trees, many inspired by fantasy artist Frank Frazetta's lush jungles and twisted jungle trees.









The Customs House

The Customs House was one of our main levels in the game. It had beautiful Spanish architecture, a big, domed roof, elaborate Spanish tiles, and wrought iron. The floors had cut-marble designs and the stairways were carved. The wooden rope bridge was also very dramatic, as players had to cross this unstable bridge over the sea. One of the challenges with the Customs House was taking the low angle of the lights into consideration, and using it to our advantage to show form and shape within the buildings. Using the openings in the roof slats and port windows, we let in just enough light to give focus and enough darkness to create contrast.



The Monastery

The monastery courtyard was another level we designed for a daylight theme, but it was later changed to a nighttime level. We were hoping to create beautiful architecture that had been taken over by the jungle. The monastery has a winged maiden statue in the center of a Spanish fountain with intricate carving details on the floor and walls. Again, we borrowed heavily from the temples of Cambodia and transplanted the ideas to a Spanish courtyard.

When developing environments, we always place our characters in gameplay situations to give a better idea of the mood of the level.









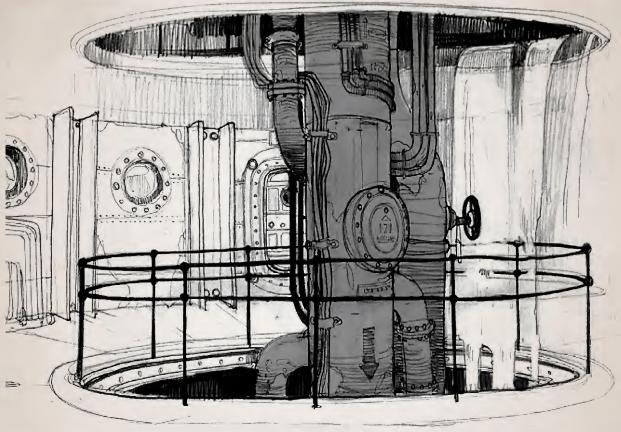
The Vault

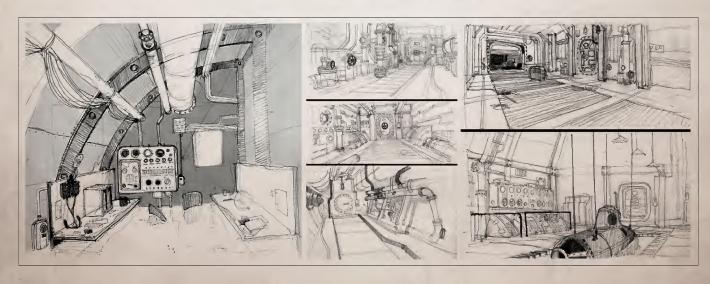
The vault design was inspired by Italian artist Giovanni Bastista Piranesi. We also wanted monolithic prison structures that had some M. C. Escher—like labyrinth forms. This made traversing these narrow catwalks and these narrow catwalks and bridges look perilous and unstable. We wanted to give the impression that this maze was huge, with multiple levels crisscrossing each other and misdirecting players to dead ends and fatal traps.

The Facility

The submarine facility was inspired by old World War II German mechanical designs—big pipes, ruts and bolts, pressure valves, and gauges. We wanted to design spaces that led players through these tubular corridors, then opened up to a bigger metal cavern. A space feels larger when you emerge from a smaller, constricted space. The pipes and cables control light and darkness and help lead players in a certain direction.









We were hoping to design several hydraulic machines with large tanks and rubber cables strung everywhere like vines. We made water spill down ceilings and structures to make it look like a waterfall. It was almost like building a cave and a jungle, using the same design shapes and principles but substituting them with human-constructed elements.





We were inspired by traditional Egyptian sarcophagi but gave them a precolonial America design treatment.
We also exaggerated the size and made
the carvings more elaborate.

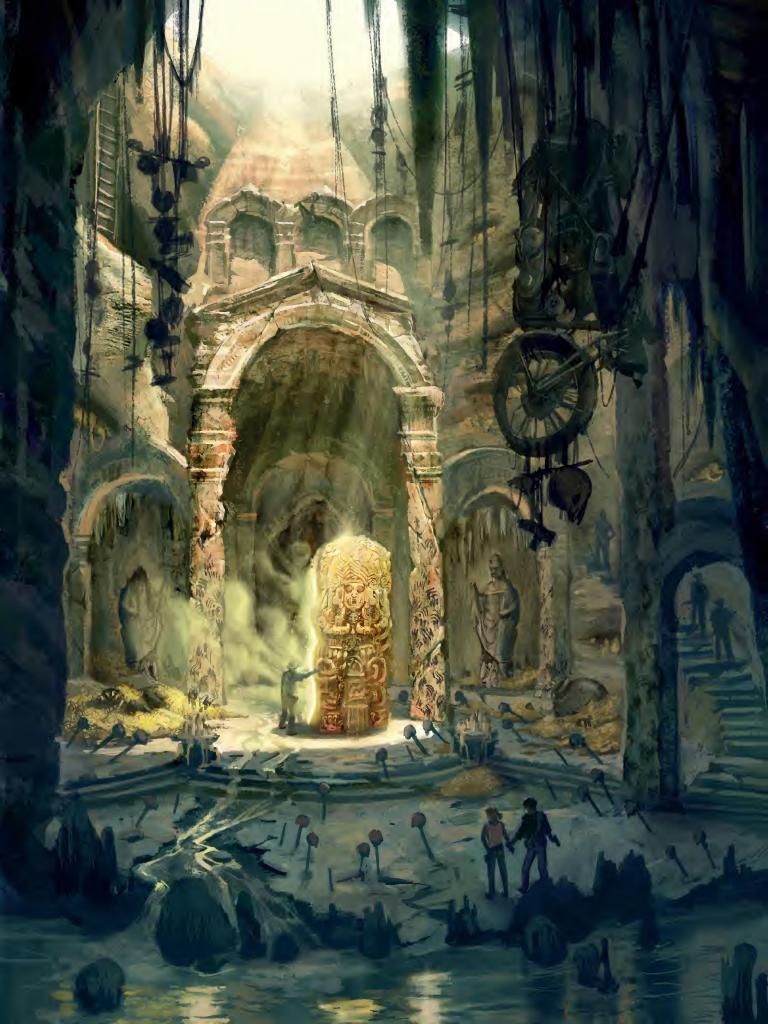


The Cavern

The cavern was designed to frame the sarcophagus and keep the focus on it. The cavern is of Western design, but we got inspiration from an ancient city called Petra, where the structures were carved from the mountainside. It is interesting to see a precolonial design, centered in a cathedral-like structure and adorned by Witchcraft-inspired talismans.











Final Showdown

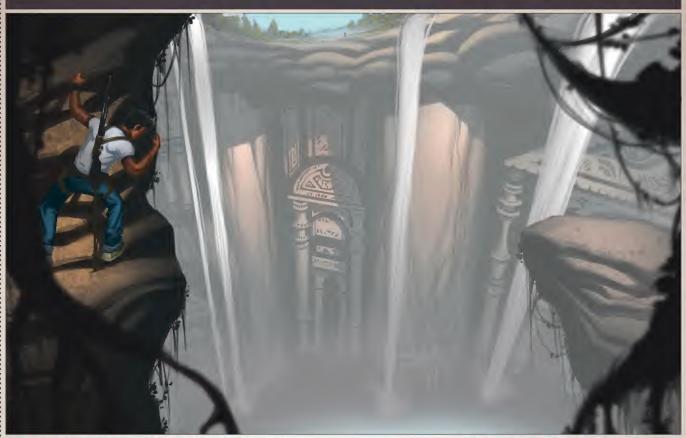
For our adrenaline-filled finale, we wanted Drake hanging on to a cargo helicopter as it whips him around, quickly transporting players to the final boss fight on the cargo ship. Coming from the jungle, which has a cooler blue and green palette, we transition into the final, most dangerous fight and turned the scene red from the fire and sunset. Then we increased the intensity and changed the mood dramatically with rain and lightning flashes.

Uncharted: Drake's Fortune

UNUSED IDEAS

Environmental Concepts

We made several exploratory concepts to inspire the game designers and environment artists. Most of them made it into the game, but some unfortunately did not fit with the story beats or the scope of the gameplay. This was one of the concepts that took inspiration from Petra, as if the ancients had carved a cave city in a big sinkhole with waterfalls. The image below was a jungle exploration, where we thought about having players stealthily traversing the river and silently taking out enemy sentries one by one.









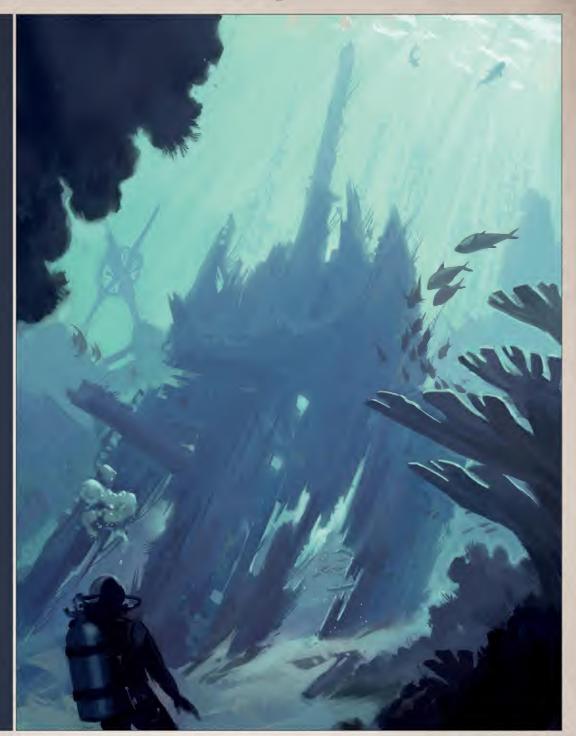




We always try to create interesting gameplay scenarios when we devise our environments. Some of these ideas (like the flooding ship) may not have made it into the first Unchatted, but we revisited these ideas in later games to see if we could integrate them into the story.

We always wanted to make an underwater level. So we created this Spanish colony that was swallowed by the sea, like Atlantis. We were experimenting with the diving mechanics and actually created this entire city to explore underwater. There were several challenges, including: How would it be lit? What would stop players from just swimming anywhere and getting lost? How could we keep the frame rate in check, since players are seeing things so fast, as if they are flying?

Swimming underwater could open possibilities of exploring caves and going into buildings in a whole different way. Some buildings would be on their side on hour gir. pockets to explore while walking.











The sunken ruin was one of our favorite levels to design, since it was so different from anything we'd done. from anything wed done. We were experimenting with different aquatic life, like schools of fish, sharks, kelp forests, and coral reefs. We also had underwater vehicles to enhance vehicles to enhance mobility. Designing an underwater city was like making the temple-jungle level out of different kinds of plants and animals. It would have been one of our more interesting and challenging levels to pull off, but it didn't make it into the game.